THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ADVANCE.

The Campaign of the Cavalry.

INSTRUCTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

Our Enormous Successes.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL TORBERT'S CORPS, IN THE FIELD, October 2.—For certain reasons that cannot now be given to the public, but which do not in any way reflect unfavorably upon General Averill's career, either as a soldier or a gentleman, he was relieved on the —th of the command, and ordered to report at Wheeling, until further orders from higher authority. In parting from his division he issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, September 24, 1864.—In accordance with Special Order No. 41, from headquarters Middle Military Division, of this date, I hereby relinquish the command of this division. In doing so I request the officers and men to accept my sincere thanks for the uniform obedience and respect they have shown to my orders, and the personal kindness they have always extended to myself.

I shall never forget, my comrades, what I owe to you. Wherever reputation or rank I have gained during the past year was given to me by the command. Since the last of May we have marched over 1500 miles. Five hundred comrades, who have fallen in twenty battles, attest the devotion with which you have done your duty, and seven battle flags, thirteen cannon, and over fifteen hundred prisoners captured from the enemy exhibit some of the results of your work. My associations with you will be a fruitful theme among my most cherished memories; and I shall read the record of your deeds from day to day with great interest. My regret in severing the ties that have grown between us is somewhat lessened by the knowledge that I am leaving you in the hands of that tried and trusty soldier, Colonel W. H. Powell, in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed.

I would rather serve in your ranks than leave you, but I am only permitted to say farewell.

W. W. AVERILL, Brevet Major-General.

As soon as it was known that General Averill had been relieved a deep gloom was cast over the division. Many of the officers and men actually cried when they heard of it, and all of them marched forward on the 24th in silence and deep thought at the loss of their warm friend and gallant commander.

COLONEL POWELL IN COMMAND.

On assuming command of the division Colonel Powell issued the following:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, September 24, 1864.—In obedience to Special Order, No. 41, from headquarters Middle Military Division, I hereby assume command of the 2d Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, trusting that the future may be as the past, victorious.

W. H. POWELL, Colonel.

THIRD GRAND MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY.

Finding the enemy showing signs of making a stand at Mount Jackson, the army was again advanced on the 24th—the 6th Corps in front. At the same time the 2d Cavalry Division, Colonel Powell commanding, was sent off to the right, on another road.

The movement of the 6th Corps against the enemy's position at Mount Jackson was not attended with fighting of a heavy character. After some brief skirmishing the enemy fell back as rapidly as we advanced.

On the 25th the army reached Harrisonburg.

The cavalry that was sent off to the right rejoined the main body at this place, after having killed fifteen and wounded fifty of the enemy, taking eighteen prisoners and capturing twelve wagons.

On the same day the two divisions of cavalry sent out on the left into the Luray valley returned to the army proper by way of the New Market gap, in the Shenandoah mountains.

It will be observed that our army was now once more united, the central point being Harrisonburg.

On the night of the 25th the infantry corps encamped in the vicinity of Harrisonburg, Powell's Division went to Mount Crawford, and Merritt's and Wilson's Divisions took positions for the night near where the infantry was located.

CAVALRY MOVEMENTS.

On the morning of the 26th, the 2d Cavalry Division (Colonel Powell's, late Averill's) moved from Mount Crawford a short distance up the pike towards Staunton, then turned off to the left and took a dirt road leading to Port Republic. Simultaneously with this, Merritt's Division moved towards Port Republic from Harrisonburg, and Wilson's Division from Harrisonburg up the pike towards Mount Crawford. By these operations the cavalry was placed in front of General Sheridan's infantry line, Merritt being on the left, Powell in the centre, and Wilson on the right—the left resting on Port Republic, and the right on the Staunton pike.

GENERAL CUSTER.

During the evening of the 27th, General Custer assumed command of General Averill's Division (relieving Powell) by issuing the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, September 27, 1864.—In compliance with Special Order No. 42, dated headquarters Middle Military Division, September 26, 1864, the undersigned hereby assume command of this division.

G. A. CUSTER, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

EARLY'S RETREAT THROUGH BROWN'S GAP.

On the 28th, a reconnoissance was made by brigades from Merrill's and Custer's Divisions towards Brown's Gap, when it was found that the enemy had retreated through the same during the previous night, going towards Charlottesville, a small Rebel force also moving to Staunardsville and occupying the place.

Colonel Schoonmaker, who had charge of the reconnoissance, went to the base of the mountain, where he found a citizen who told him that General Early had been drinking very heavily the night previous, and that he would soon be relieved by General Longstreet.

WILSON AT STAUNTON AND WAYNESBORO.

We will now ask the reader to direct his or her attention back to the front, where General Wilson was left on the morning of the 27th, in the neighborhood of Mount Crawford. With Wilson and his division was Lowell's Brigade. This force took the pike direct to Staunton, arriving there, without meeting any particular opposition, the same night. In Staunton they found a great variety of Government stores. These were all destroyed.

Their next move was towards Waynesboro, destroying the railroad track and public property as they moved down to the last-named place. Of course the enemy became aware of what they were doing, and despatched a force to cut them off. The enemy was not successful in accomplishing his purpose, although quite a spirited fight occurred at Waynesboro, on the line of South river. The enemy, in moving from Brown's Gap, sent a cavalry force up the west side of the Blue Ridge.

It was this cavalry force that attempted to cut off Wilson while operating in the neighborhood of Waynesboro. Having carried out his orders, Wilson's Division and Lowell's Brigade fell back to Staunton from Waynesboro on the 29th, and safely reached Harrisonburg on the 30th.

DESTROYING THE CROPS IN THE VALLEY.

On Thursday, September 29, Generals Custer's and Merritt's Divisions were sent up the valley to destroy, according to the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS, * * * * Burn all the damage you can to the railroad and crops. Carry off a sufficient quantity of all descriptions and leave so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, let the Shenandoah valley remain a barren waste.

U. S. GRANT.

It is further given out that General Grant has ordered the above to be so completely carried out that a crow, flying over the valley, will have to carry its own rations.

And so the 29th both Custer and Merritt were engaged in destroying the crops, mills, and all property of use to the Rebel army. The destruction presented on this occasion was indeed a very saddening but still a very necessary one. In the course of the day we destroyed enough wheat to subsist the whole Rebel army for a year to come, besides collecting fifteen hundred head of cattle and about three thousand sheep.

On Friday, the 30th, the destruction and collection operations were continued.

OUR CASUALTIES.

FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Sgt. J. McMullen, A, wounded, right hand; John Johnson, A, gunshot in head; John Dunaway, C, wounded, left shoulder; S. F. Lolly, A, wounded, right leg; James Olinger, M, wounded, in thigh; Capt. A. F. Duncan, E, wounded in cheek from shell; Sergeant Andrew Rhs, Corp. J. M. Byron, D, wounded, leg; Corp. A. Cooper, F, wounded, leg; Patrick O'Connor, C, wounded, left arm; J. T. McCartney, E, wounded; right elbow; Daniel Casey, E, wounded, left leg; Lieut. E. Stevens, K; Corp. Jos. Kilgore, K, wounded, arm; J. S. Altman, K, wounded, arm; Hamilton Rhz, K, missing; Thomas Evans, D, wounded, arm; Sergeant W. Hockton, wounded, gunshot in leg and side; Joseph Kyle, wounded, gunshot left arm.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant T. B. Burkholder, killed; Sergeant Wm. Armstrong, D, missing; Oliver Penny, A, killed; John Ryan, E, killed; Wyatt Terrell, K, wounded; Samuel Scogler, C, wounded; S. Murphy, B, wounded; E. Coates, C, missing; H. Iddings, B, missing; S. C. Leavel, B, missing; M. Whitmore, B, missing; Morris Miles, E, missing; Jacob Fair, C, missing; Joseph Heaton, E, missing; John Mickinne, M, missing; Cornelius Cecil, K, missing; William Roeder, I, missing; William Moore, K, missing; — Newlin, K, missing; — Bickle, I, missing; Sergeant Randolph Moore, A, killed; John Day, F, killed.

TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—First Lieutenant Felix Boyle, E, right foot; Captain William Foster, G, left hand; Captain John B. Boring, K, in the thigh; Sergeant John Bahama, E, right hand; Corporal James Kearney, E, missing; W. Steepe, E, missing; John Craven, F, missing; Corporal G. W. Fowler, C, missing; Corporal S. P. Shewalter, H, missing; G. W. Miller, D, missing; Thomas Claubaugh, B, missing; Sergeant Daniel C. Weimand; Hugh Porter, G, wounded; James Gray, A, missing; Corporal William Harriman, G, severely in right arm; Corporal J. Filler, F, missing; D. Steer, F, missing; William S. Cakes, F, missing; Martin, F, mortally wounded.

THIRD EDITION

THE CAMPAIGN.

Aspect of Affairs in Eastern Virginia.

REMARKS OF A REBEL OFFICER

CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY

Richmond No Longer the Rebel Capital.

LEE'S PLANS AND DESIGNS.

HIS REPORTED RETREAT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—I have had a conversation to-day with a very intelligent Rebel sergeant-major, who has been serving in Colonel Colston's Brigade of General Heth's Division. He left the Rebel lines on Wednesday last, and says that although General Lee and his captains have made everything bend to their imperative wills to send everything to the commissariat, yet great difficulty is experienced in giving the troops enough food, even of the well-known corn meal ration.

The supplies at Richmond have given out, and resort is had to the country south and southwest. The crops have been seized everywhere as fast as gathered, and hurried to the army depots.

The people of Richmond and Petersburg, such as were able, have left those cities and gone south. Those remaining are surrounded by sick and wounded soldiers, and suffer terribly for the want of the commonest necessaries.

Lee has acknowledged his position as critical, not through any great genius exhibited by Grant, but through the judicious handling by the latter of his immense armies. Like a great general, Lee has not forgotten his line of retreat. He has fortified Danville at all points very recently, and has prepared temporary defenses on the route thither. He has taken a number of his heavy guns from Richmond and Lynchburg to Danville, and has mobilized his army for the series of desperate conflicts which he anticipates in the vicinity of his present position.

He has been made military dictator, but has signed a compact with the Rebel authorities to pursue, as far as possible, a certain politico-military policy suggested by them. Mr. Davis and Cabinet have left Richmond, and will probably settle in Columbia, South Carolina, or Raleigh, North Carolina. It is known that the Government archives, arms, ammunition, &c., have been sent to Danville, which is Lee's base of supplies. All the newspapers except the *Whig* are moving south from Richmond.

The Rebels have more respect for Grant's military ability than the Copperheads of the North have. This Rebel says that General Grant's plans of operations will certainly succeed in the end—perhaps very soon. This has been the conviction of the solid thinkers of the South ever since Grant landed his army on the south bank of the James river. It is southwest of that river that the greatest battles of modern times must soon be fought, and in all probability the decisive one of the war.

Grant's plan is said to be as follows:—Sheridan will take Charlottesville and move toward Richmond from the west. A large force is said to have taken Abingdon, an important town in Southwestern Virginia, the depot of the products of the vast salt mines of that region. This force is expected to move upon Lynchburg.

General Lee, with an inadequate army, is endeavoring to keep back all of these columns, but herein is Grant's advantage, as, if Lee weakens his line by taking away a single division, Grant will at once move on him and use him up. This Rebel tells us that it is thought Grant will take both Richmond and Petersburg without an assault in force. He will soon entirely outflank General Lee and force him to retreat.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

ALL QUIET SINCE SUNDAY.

MORE REBEL BARBARITIES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 5.—The utmost quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg since Sunday. In passing over the ground where the 2d Division of the 9th Corps met with the reverse on Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped of clothing, and some of the bodies were horribly mutilated.

Several of the men had evidently been murdered after being wounded, and one body presented a spectacle too horrid even to be described.

Latest from Grant.

A RUMOR ABOUT SHERIDAN.

All Quiet in Both Armies

OUR WOUNDED GATHERED IN.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The mail steamer *Morgan*, from City Point, reports affairs unchanged at the front, our troops continuing to hold all the ground recently captured by them.

There was a rumor afloat at City Point, which appeared to be on the lips of every one, that Sheridan had arrived within co-operating distance with Grant; that the advance of his cavalry had already joined Grant's advance. The report could not, however, be traced to any responsible source.

On the north side of James river there has been no fighting since the Rebels made the unsuccessful effort to retake the Chapin's farm position.

The 10th and 18th Corps are actively engaged in strengthening their positions, and have made them impregnable. All of our wounded in fighting on Chapin's farm have been removed from the field and placed in the hospitals.

A Blockade-Runner at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 5.—The new English blockade-runner, *Colonel Lamb*, from London on the 25th of September, arrived here to-day with several passengers and a heavy freight.

Capture of a Rebel Battery.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 4.—The hospital steamer from Point of Rocks, with wounded men from the army of the James, reports that General Terry had assaulted and captured a Rebel battery on the Newmarket road.

Sailing of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, October 5.—The *Persia* sailed for Liverpool to-day with $900,000 in specie.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—The steamer *Golden Age* sailed to-day with 230 passengers and over $1,000,000 in bullion.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Flour 10@20c. lower; sales of 4000 bbls. State at $7 60@8; Ohio, $9@11; Southern, $10@11. Wheat 2@3c. lower; sales unimportant. Corn 1@2c. lower; sales of 28,000 bushels at $1 30@1 50; Beef dull. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 bbls at $39 00@40. Lard dull at 18½@20c. Whisky dull at $1 70.

MAP OF THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

SHOWING THE THEATRE OF GENERAL GRANT'S COMBINATIONS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—This morning John Cavanaugh was arranged before Alderman Jones, upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He made his appearance at Eleventh and Market streets last night, while very much intoxicated, and commenced to raise a row gen rally, flourishing a large and murderous-looking bowie-knife which he had in his possession. When a police officer stepped up and attempted to preserve the peace, the prisoner threatened to use the knife on him. He was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

VERDICT.—Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of the colored man, William Grey, who was stabbed last Saturday night at Sixth and Lombard streets. A verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from a stab inflicted by a colored man named London Layton.

RELIGIOUS.—This afternoon, the fourth anniversary of the Mothers' Prayer Meeting will take place in the Green Street M. E. Church. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of the Coates Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Torrence, of the Methodist Church, and others, will address the meeting.

A SOLDIER'S REMAINS.—This morning the remains of the late Lieutenant Conaghy, who fell in the late battle before Petersburg, will reach this city. The deceased was well known in this city.

A FOUNDLING.—Last night, a female child about a week old was left on the door step of Mrs. Hoover, No. 1012 Newton street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Attached to the infant's clothing was a slip of paper, containing the following inscription, delicately written in a woman's hand:—"For heaven's sake take me in and treat me kindly. I am a poor little stranger, with no one to care for me, or help me. Oh! please open your hearts, and don't send me away. Show mercy as you hope for mercy. Name me what you please. I am a week old at twelve o'clock to-morrow night.

(Signed) BABY."

The babe will be kindly cared for by Mrs. Hoover.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held this morning at the Hall of the Society, in Walnut street. Pierce Butler, Esq., was elected a member of the Society. The reports of the several committees appointed to visit the various agricultural fairs were received. The fall sale of live stock was fixed for the 19th instant. No other business of importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL.—Under the auspices of the National Union League, a grand demonstration was made last evening at the National Hall, in Market street, above Twelfth. Speeches were made by Charles Eginton, Esq., one of the candidates on the Electoral Ticket in the State of Kentucky, and Captain George N. Curry, of the 4th Delaware Regiment. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one.

This evening a mass meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward favorable to the election of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, will be held at Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Arch.

To-morrow evening the Republican Invincibles will make another of their street parades. They will attend the mass meeting in the Fifteenth Ward, in Judge Kelley's District.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The score of the billiard tournament now going on at Samson Street Hall thus far stands as follows:—

Estephe, won 2, lost 0; Bird, won 1, lost 1; Nelms, won 2, lost 0; Montgomery, won 1, lost 1; Hewes, won 0, lost 2; Ryall, won 1, lost 1; Palmer, won 0, lost 2; Plunkett, won 1, lost 1.

This afternoon Bird will play against Hewes, and Estephe against Montgomery. In the evening, Ryall against Plunkett, and Nelms against Palmer.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—This morning William Rolley, colored, was delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Trenton, upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Bordentown. As soon as the theft was committed a description of the stolen property was telegraphed to this city, whither it was supposed the thief had fled. Rolley was soon after arrested in Library street, above Fourth, with the horse and wagon in his possession.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The evening session of the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held at the Berean Baptist Church, Fortieth and Chestnut streets, was devoted to the interests of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Spirited and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Purington, Simons, Grier, and others. The meetings of the Association will be continued to-day.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jacob Waltzhanen, who was killed at the Frankford Arsenal by the falling of the limb of a tree, which struck him on the head. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-three men, one of whom was a substitute.

THE RECOVERED LUNATIC.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

In Philadelphia dwelt a youth,
Of polished grace and pleasing form,
Whose soul all honor was and truth,
Whose heart was generous and warm.
But, lifted by a false coquette,
(Who mourned too late her cruel act),
His wits became quite overset,
And dealing friends deplored the fact.

He raved and screeched, and wail-mich tore
His luckless garments from his back.
Then, like an elephant, did roar,
Until his face became quite black.
But when, one pleasant morn, he rose,
Light o'er his mental vision broke,
And, gazing on his tattered clothes,
Some earnest sentence he spoke.

Those words his friends with joy did hear,
And blessed the certain proof they bore
That Reason's lamp again burned clear,
And that the youth would rave no more.
Said he, "These clothes have rents so bad
That they cannot be worn at all;
And I must hasten to be clad
Anew, once more, at Tower Hall!"

By making a selection from our stock of Ready-made Garments you will secure articles *equal in style, &c. made and mattered* to any made to order, at 25 to 40 per cent. *lower prices.*

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market Street.
BENNETT & Co.

COOPER & CONARD, Ninth and Market streets, have full assortments of Ladies' Cloakings, Coatings, and Overcoatings.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 910 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

THE OIL FEVER.—We do not wonder that our capitalists are becoming rampant on the subject of "Oils." This great mine of wealth is yet in its infancy. The next best thing to investing in "Oils" is to purchase all your Oil at the regular yard of W. Alter, No. 937 N. Ninth street. You will save money and get the best article.

UNKIND.—"Augustus" had just put on a new suit from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, when he asked "Isaac" what he thought of it?

"Like a bowl of punch," said Isaac.

"How like that?"

"Got a big spoon in it," said Ike.

PHOTOGRAPHS of any style executed in most artistic manner at B. F. Reinser's, No. 624 Arch street. Life-size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite.

STILL AHEAD.—The high encomiums which the owners and operators of the "Florence" Sewing Machine (the agency for which, in this city, is at No. 625 Chestnut street) have lavished upon that instrument have excited the most desperate rivalry on the part more especially, of second-class competitors, a rivalry which can do no good with the people. What we have hereto re stated in these columns with respect to the Florence Machine will be verified to the letter, in every particular, to the satisfaction of all who call at the rooms and examine for themselves.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, October 5

The unsettled state of the price of gold, consequent upon army news, gives a fluctuating character to the Stock Market generally. Men are excitable animals, and our brothers of the Exchange are subject to very violent fits of depression and elation. A cavalry skirmish is tortured in o a disastrous defeat or a glorious victory, and, presto! stocks are hammered down or bidden up with insane fury, as if the world was coming to an end, or the millennium was to dawn upon us in the next half hour. There are a class of "securities" which, like thistle-down, are blown about by every wind, and the bulls and bears do a vast amount of "blowing" of that sort. We suppose, however, that Philadelphia will stand, and her solid securities will not disappear, even after the last Rebel has been shot or hanged, and when a Confederate million of dollars will not buy a good cigar. The loyal North, it is to be presumed, will not bury its gold or burn its greenbacks when the war is over, but will still have some money on hand to invest in solid dividend-paying securities. In fact, when the vast horde of gold which have been locked up by suspicions and cranky people, and hidden away in old stockings by ignorant and crazy men and nervous old women, are poured out once more into the legitimate channels of trade, we shall awake in surprise from our delusions, and "wonder where all the money comes from."

We especially warn our readers against the croakers who are trying to get up a stock panic on the prospects of peace, and by a scare to re-enact the scenes of 1857. The same desperate speculators in New York, who inaugurated the ruin of that year, are trying their best to bring the public mind to a state of alarm, that they may break down the prices of sound securities in order to enrich themselves. That bubbles will burst—stock, merchandise, or others—we admit, and many a fine fortune on paper melt into thin air; but when sober men see the mist vanishing, they look for clear weather. We shall not give away houses and land, mortgages and bonds, or dividend-paying stocks, because copper mining gold mining, or oil stock companies may explode. The really valuable, *even of these*, will be the more prized, and sound securities of all sorts will be sought after, as we settle down once more into the calm enjoyment of life and the sober business of making money slowly. The vast resources of the country will, fairy-like, touched by the magic hand of labor, spring into papable life; and all around us the hum of spindles will be heard, while the desolated lands of the South will be covered, as with a hive, with thousands of hardy Yankees, whose spades and ploughs will turn up the golden earth to the sun.

"There is a good time a coming,
When the cruel war is over."

In the meanwhile the shrewd men, who have available funds, are quietly purchasing sound stocks; and a number of combinations may be expected to show their strength in the market after the Pennsylvania election.

The new movement in Reading promises to be quite formidable to the bears. The old clique which took hold of it last spring, and carried it up from 60 to 82, are very large buyers, assisted by a strong combination of capitalists and brokers, commanding several millions of money. One party alone contributed $600,000 to the pool which has been raised to buy up the cash stock and take it from the market.

At the close of last week sixteen thousand shares of the cash stock were withdrawn from the street, and the certificates for the delivery o sales in New York are very scarce, and are paid for by the bears, in order to fulfil their contracts, at much higher rates than the regular sale of seller three days. It is estimated that in New York alone this stock has been oversold to the tune of fifty or sixty thousand shares on sellers' options; and as these contracts are maturing, and the cash stock must be had at any price, "somebody has got to suffer."

The growing importance of the Reading Company is best shown by its enormous earnings, which this year exceed by a million of dollars all of its former years of prosperity—the tonnage ranging 72,000 tons per week against about 40,000 in the year past. The dividend, in stock and cash, the coming January is estimated by the knowing ones at from 17 to 20 per cent.; and, in face of this prosperity, some crazy New Yorkers have sold these enormous amounts short, estimating the value of the Reading by the exploded idea of the appreciating value of the greenback currency. In fact, the Reading road, by leasing and controlling the lateral roads in the coal region, is now master of the situation in the coal carrying business, and may make enormous dividends upon its annual earnings; whilst some of the Western roads will fall off in receipts largely at the close of the war. The New York stock gamblers every once in a while make a dead set at the Reading, but so thoroughly is the value of the stock understood in Philadelphia, and so prompt are our capitalists in coming into the market when the stock is low, that the floating certificates disappear by the thousand in a week or two, and the unfortunate bears are badly burned in nine cases out of ten. So long as coal is consumed the Reading road will hold its proud supremacy over all other coal-carrying roads; and our Gotham friends will learn this lesson every time they attempt to sell its securities short for future delivery at low prices.

Our readers will remember that last spring we predicted the great rise that was coming in the Reading shares when the stock was selling at 62, and we now put on record a prophecy that before January we shall see another enormous rise in this stock. We shall, of course, have fluctuations, as the tide of battle ebbs or flows, but each reaction from high rates will be less than the last, until the vast volume of these contracts will have eventually to be covered at 70 or 75 per share. Even at this figure, the earnings of the road will warrant large compensating dividends, and the stock will afford as safe and profitable an investment as any security in the market. Pennsylvania railroads and mines are even yet but in the infant exercise of strength, and the vast resources of the glorious old Commonwealth are but budding into splendor.

The Stock Market continues very heavy; prices have again declined, and there is more disposition to sell. Government bonds are dull, with sales of 5-20s at 101, coupons off, and 106¼, with coupons; 6s of 1881 sold at 105, which is a decline.

Railroad shares have fallen off, with sales of Reading at 57@57¼; Northern Central at 51; Pennsylvania railroad at 69⅜, which is a decline of ¼; North Pennsylvania railroad scrip at 90; Philadelphia and Erie bonds at 100; and Catawissa railroad preferred at 36; 150 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43½ for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Minehill; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

City 6s have declined, with sales of new at 102, and old at 98.

Coal Oil shares are drooping. We notice sales of Dalzell at 8½; Noble and Delameter at 12½; McClintock at 6¼; Perry at 4; Densmore at 9½; and McElhenny at 6½.

In City Passenger Railway stocks there is little or nothing doing. 60 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Arch; and 11 for Race and Vine.

There is no change to notice in Bank shares, but we hear of no sales. 162 was bid for North America; 64 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 70 for Kensington; 41½ for Penn Township; and 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares are dull, and prices are lower, with sales of Morris Canal preferred at 135; and Susquehanna Canal at 13; 34 was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

There is very little demand for money, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 9@12 per cent.

There is very little doing in Gold this morning and the market is dull; opening at 190½; advanced and sold at 190¾ at 11 o'clock; fell off and sold at 190 at 12½ and 190⅝ at 1¾. Market weak.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 5.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Story Farm	3¼	200 sh Corn Planter	1
100 sh do	3¼	100 sh do	1⅛
700 sh do	3	400 sh Reading R	57
200 sh Egbert Oil	2¾	100 sh do	57⅛
200 sh do	2¾	400 sh do	57⅛
100 sh McClintock	6¾	100 sh do	57⅛
100 sh do	6¾	100 sh do	57⅛
100 sh Densmore	9¼	100 sh do	57⅛
100 sh Bruner	1¾	100 sh Sch. N. pf	34

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 5-20s	101	200 sh Dalzell Oil	8½
$2000 do coupon	106¼	400 sh do	8½
$1000 U. S. 1-year	99½	50 sh Noble & Del	12½
$1000 U. S. 6s, '81	105	100 sh do	12½
$4000 City 6s, over	98	150 sh do	12½
$3000 City 6s, new	102	200 sh McClintock	6¾
$1000 Am. Gold	190	200 sh do	6¾
$20,000 Allegh. Co 5s	100¼	200 sh Perry Oil	4
$1000 Reading bds	70	100 sh Densmore	9¼
$1000 North Pa scrip	99	200 sh do	9¼
100 sh Read. R. s5	57⅛	100 sh McElhenny	6½
100 sh do s5	57⅛	50 sh N. Central	51
100 sh do s5	57⅛	18 sh Morris Co pf	135
200 sh do	57¼	180 sh Penna RR	69⅜
500 sh do	57⅛	200 sh Susq. Can	13
150 sh do	57	100 sh do	13
1000 sh do	57	100 sh Catawissa pf	30
100 sh do	57⅛		

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.....190¼ 12 M.....189¾
11 A. M.....190¾ 1 P. M.....190½

Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	189	191
American Silver, 4's and 3's	169	"
Dimes and Half Dimes	165	"
Spanish Quarters	160	"
Penn. Currency	¾ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1200 bbls.; Wheat, 8200 bushels; Corn, 2300 bushels; Oats, 4200 bushels.

—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that proposals "will be received until October 14th for forty millions of Five-twenty Bonds." The Five-twenties have always been among the most popular of the Government securities, and the new issues will be awarded at a liberal premium. The new bonds will not interfere with the Seven-thirties, and present an admirable investment to capitalists and banks. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 South Third street, advertise that parties wishing to make application now or at any part of the popular loan can do so through them without extra charge.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Fourteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

A MEAN FALSEHOOD.

The *Age* this morning gives the following a conspicuous place on its editorial page:—

"AN OLD LADY THROWN OVERBOARD.—One of "the most cruel and inexcusable outrages was "committed at the landing on Friday evening last "that has ever come within our knowledge. An "old lady, a Mrs. KERR, whose face had long been "familiar to those who do business at or frequently visit the levee, as one among a number "of poor persons who pick up a dime here and "there by peddling pies and fruits about the "boats, and among the crowds that gather on "the river banks, while on board of a certain packet loaded with soldiers, and her "endeavoring to make a sale of her little stock "was insulted by one of those to whom she proffered the contents of her basket. Upon being "accosted thus in an unexpected and unkind "manner, she attempted to withdraw from the "presence of those in whose midst she happened. "In doing this she was surrounded by a number "of the soldiers, and her basket was emptied of "being emptied of its contents, when she tried to "persuade the heartless fellows to desist, and "return her what they had stolen. Her pleadings "were answered only with insults, and finally "while trying to extricate herself from them, she "was shoved into the river. An attempt was "made to rescue her from the water, but in vain. "She sank under the surface, and has not been "seen since."—*Memphis Times.*

We do not hesitate to pronounce this a deliberate and monstrous falsehood, concocted by a Rebel sympathizer, and copied by the organ of the submissionists here, for the purpose of disgracing our soldiers in the eyes of the world.

It is an insult to a loyal community like ours, which has sent the best offerings of its homes and hearts into the field, to the number of fifty thousand, to have American soldiers thus set down for brutes in the columns of a newspaper which daily abounds in sniffling appeals to these very men to vote for its candidates.

THE "HERALD" ON McCLELLAN.

Everybody knows that the New York *Herald* stuck to McCLELLAN as long as there seemed any chance for his election, but he has been found to be too heavy a load to carry, and is therefore thus shook off in the following style yesterday:—

"THE CHICAGO CONVENTION ON THE WAR—"WONDERFUL IGNORANCE.—The Chicago Convention 'explicitly declares' in its platform that "the war is a failure, and that we must resort to "other means than warlike ones to settle the "differences between the people of the United "States and the friends and adherents of JEFF. "DAVIS. Now it is only natural that the men of "the Chicago Convention should have studied "very closely and very intensely the history of "that part of the war that was carried on and "conducted by General McCLELLAN, the favorite "hero and leader of the Chicago patriots. "Unquestionably they, like sensible men, talk of "the things they know most about, and when "they speak of the war they mean General "McCLELLAN'S part of it. We can, therefore, "agree with the Chicago Convention on this "point. There is no doubt that the war, as carried "on by the nominee of that convention, was a "most decided failure. But the Chicago Convention ought to know that McCLELLAN has "been superseded, and that there has been "another General since his time who has conducted the war differently, and with more "success. General McCLELLAN, we are aware, "has never heard of General GRANT—at least "we are led to infer that from his omission "of GRANT'S name from the number of the "national heroes whom he praised so gracefully in "his speech at Orange; but we had not supposed "that the Chicago Convention was made up entirely of political Rip Van Winkles. Can it be "possible that that Convention knows nothing of "that part of the war that is honorable to the "national arms? Has it never heard of General "GRANT? Is that Convention also, like its nominee, ignorant of that great man's achievements, "and even of his name?"

A MISCONSTRUCTION CORRECTED.

The recent speech of Secretary SEWARD, at his own home in Auburn, New York, has been the subject of considerable comment in the papers of the Democracy, and by their speakers on the stump. There is one part of that speech, in particular, on which the partisans of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON are ringing the changes with considerable zeal; and they fancy, no doubt, that they are making not a small amount of political capital out of it with the people. As the Democratic critics, however, are purposely and willingly perverting the obvious intention of a very intelligible and innocent remark of Mr. SEWARD, we think it worth while to give a moment's heed to the matter.

In the course of his address at Auburn, the Secretary of State observed that Mr. LINCOLN was elected to be President of the United States; and as the Rebels had defeated that purpose of the people by secession and the war, it was but proper that Mr. LINCOLN should be continued in office until the Union was restored, and he could exercise the Executive functions over the whole country. He accordingly asked his audience how so desirable an object could be effected, how Mr. LINCOLN could be kept in office until he should be, in fact, what he had only been, up to this time, in theory, namely, the President of the United States. Some one in the crowd exclaimed, in response, "We will vote him in!" "Yes," replied Mr. SEWARD, "we must not only vote him in, but we must *fight him in!*"

Now, the Democrats pretend to regard this as a very revolutionary declaration, the clear import of which, fairly interpreted, really means that the Republicans intend to elect Mr. LINCOLN into office if they can, and to fight him in if they must. Now it is very manifest to any unprejudiced understanding, that the Secretary of State designed to utter no such sentiment, and to counsel no such violence. Mr. SEWARD is too much of a statesman, too much of a patriot, and too much of a Christian gentleman, to stand upon the threshold of his own peaceful home in the village of Auburn, New York, and deliberately advise his life-long neighbors and townsmen to carry a national election by force, and thereby initiate a popular tumult whose waves would sweep over the whole North, and overwhelm him and his and all else besides in one indiscriminate scene of conflict, bloodshed, and ruin. He has no such thought in his mind, and if he could possibly have conceived and entertained it for an instant, he is a person of too much prudence and policy to have given public expression to any such sanguinary and offensive idea.

What then did Mr. SEWARD mean when he said that the people "must fight" Mr. LINCOLN into office, as well as vote him in? He meant only and precisely what the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, meant, when a few months ago he declared that the financial credit of the Government depended in a very large measure on the military successes to be won by the national armies over the Rebellion. Mr. SEWARD and the Republicans know, and so do the Democrats know, that every victory gained now by our brave troops over the Rebels strengthens the Administration in the favor and confidence of the people, who want the war honorably ended and the Union re-established and that those who desire the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN can best secure the necessary ballots to accomplish that end by promptly stepping to the front of the Union army, and helping the President to put down the Southern Rebellion. That is what Mr. SEWARD meant when he spoke of fighting Mr. LINCOLN into office, and every honest citizen knows that he meant no more.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price $1·00 per share

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, nowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchant's Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—"We learn that a gentleman has arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Co. struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in the vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

BOWYER—HEATH.—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. L. C. Baker, Mr. JAMES B. BOWYER to CHARLOTTE MATILDA, only daughter of Captain A. Heath, all of Camden, N. J.

Died

COOPER.—At Williamson, Wayne county, New York, September 22d, GRIFFITH M. COOPER, aged 74 years.

FULLER.—At Catasauqua, Pa., on Thursday morning, September 29, of disease contracted in the army, Lieut. GEORGE W. FULLER, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment P. V.

HUHN.—In this city, on the 2d inst., GEORGE HUHN, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon Camp William Penn, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1714 Brown street, on Thursday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MOLONY.—Of membranous croup, on the 4th inst., GEORGE H., infant son of Henry H. and Annie L. Molony, aged 17 months.

ROCKHILL.—On the 30th ult., at his birth-place, in Hunterdon county New Jersey, WILLIAM P. ROCKHILL, in the 90th year of his age.

WILSON.—At Bilingsport, New Jersey, on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 2031 Spring Garden street, on Thursday, October 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZEIGLEY.—On Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, Mrs. JANE L. ZEIGLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 705 Spruce street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ATTENTION, BATTALION!

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS!!

A meeting of the ASSISTANT MARSHALS of the

FIRST BATTALION

UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB,

WILL BE HELD AT HEADQUARTERS,

This (Wednesday) Evening,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Punctual attendance is requested.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
CHIEF MARSHAL.

FREE LECTURE,

AT THE ROOMS OF

THE ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

SUBJECT:

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES

Will address the public on the subject of

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

As applied for the cure of both acute and chronic diseases,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

At the Rooms of the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

All are invited to attend. 10-5-3t

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys at Law,
New York, October 1, 1864.

JOHN F. SCHEPELER, Esq.,
President of the Germania Petroleum Company:—

SIR:—We certify that we have examined and approved of the title of your company to the interests in Oil Wells and leases, and real estate described in your Prospectus, and situated on Oil Creek, Wild Cat Hollow, McKee Run, and Allegheny River.

The official certificates we have procured from the Prothonotary, Recorder, and Treasurer of Venango county, Pennsylvania, in which county the property in question is situated, show the same to be entirely free from all liens and incumbrances.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

10-5-3t

AT AND UNDER

THE GOLD STANDARD.

NOW OPEN.

A Full Assortment of Fall and Winter

CLOAKS,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

These Goods being mostly purchased FOR and payable IN GOLD, in no case will the price charged exceed

THE GOLD STANDARD,

No matter what point the latter declines to. We protect ourselves from loss by daily purchasing Gold to the amount of our sales.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE PARIS MANTILLA,

CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,

10-5-3t No. 930 CHESNUT STREET.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Consisting of

French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cotoline, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cordons and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

Of the newest Colors and Patterns.

LACE CURTAINS

One-third less than the present cost of Importation.

WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warranter, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss or the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a dentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.

W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shidd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-2t

Superior Flour.—The "Harper's Ferry" is the best Flour that coffee to this market. Fresh lot, just received, by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, No. 609 Chesnut street.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, No. 609 Chesnut street.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, No. 609 Chesnut street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

F. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Modede Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 816 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1848. Incorporated 1853.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING.
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP.
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
sep 9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

AT AND UNDER

THE GOLD STANDARD.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE FURS,

OF

European and Domestic Origin,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

The Goods being mostly purchased FOR and payable IN GOLD, in no case will the price charged exceed the Gold Standard—no matter what point the latter declines to. We protect ourselves from loss by daily purchasing Gold to the amount of our sales.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE PARIS MANTILLA,

CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,

10-5-3t No. 930 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct 5, 1864, there will be given the

WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION,

Who will appear in a Play not to commonly called

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. Wm. Warren
Lady Teazle.....Miss Josie Orton
Charles Surface.....Mr. Charles Barron
Mr. Candour.....Miss Emily Mestayer
South Grand Family Matron, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 8, when the SEA OF ICE, OR, A MOTHER'S PERIL, will be presented by special request, at reduced prices.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE—
VESTVALI—BEL DEMONIO
First Night of the great Lyric Artist,
VESTVALI!
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
With new Scenery, Costumes, &c.,
Brought out a Sensational Drama of
BEL DEMONIO.
AGELO.....VESTVALI.
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
For particulars of Scenery, Incidents, &c., see bills.

SEATS RESERVED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.
ALLISON & DAVIS.....Proprietors.
MORAN'S MINSTRELS
In an elegant
MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 2. 10-1-6t

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

STAR OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MILWARD,
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS,
JOHN B. MICHENER,
JAMES M. ARRISON,
H. S. FITZGERALD,
ISRAEL MICHENER,
THOMAS ALLEN.

The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready at the Banking House of Michael Jacobs, No. 49 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where the Directors will meet, and be happy to give any information concerning the lands, &c.

Subscription $1 per share, the original price, and no assessments.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1864. 10-5-3t

"FOR A TRAVELER'S VADE MECUM, this, of all others, is the Book."

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With a Railroad Map, corrected up to 1864, and a Map embracing Colored Routes of Travel in the above Countries. Third Year. Large 12mo, Leather, Pocket-Book Form, $5·00.

From the Home Journal.

We have in this goodly volume (the third book of the series) a work of great merit and rare value, not only to the tourist as a companion in his travels (which it will be if he does), all the principal hotels, resorts, railroads, &c., of every place of interest, but to the student as a book of reference in regard to emigration, &c., &c. In short, it would require much space to say all we think of this volume. The book is timely, and the general ability with which it is prepared is sufficient to account for the value and favor it has found. Its information is historical, topographical, and descriptive. To the text is added a revised map, corrected up to 1864, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the countries named.

From the New York Dispatch.

A work without which no traveler can visit Europe. The author, Mr. Pembroke Fetridge, is a thorough traveler, and well understands the subjects on which he writes. * * * The book contains as much matter as five ordinary sized volumes, consisting of historical, statistical, and descriptive information, with detailed accounts of what one ought to see and say. * * * The mechanical part of the book is also excellent.

From the Brooklyn Daily Union.

Such a book is, of course, indispensable, and this one claims the merit of giving in greater and more reliable form, all the intelligence which one requires an army of ordinary Guide-Books to procure, and at one-twentieth the cost.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Sent by Mail, postage free, on receipt of $5. 1t

NEW U. S. LOAN.

$40,000,000.

Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for

PROPOSALS FOR THE

NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN,

We will include in our bid for the same those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

For information apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10-4-9t Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

BONNET OPENING,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

SIXTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—At an adjourned meeting of Union citizens of the Ward, held on Saturday evening, October 1, 1864, at Leary's House, Cherry street, the committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported for permanent officers the following-named gentlemen:—

President, SAMUEL C. COOPER.
Vice-presidents, THOMAS J. MEGEAR, THOMAS C. PARKER.
Treasurer, RUFUS C. WALDRON.
Secretaries, WILLIAM W. WAKEFIELD, ISAIAH BATES.

Who were unanimously elected.

On motion, the President appointed the following as a Finance Committee:—

R. C. WALDRON, JOHN McKINLEY,
WM. W. WAKEFIELD, J. F. WARE,
WILLIAM SMITH.

After the appointment of an Executive Committee of Arrangements it was resolved to hold a public meeting of the Club on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock,

AT FRANKLIN HALL,
SIXTH Street, below Arch,

to which all are invited.

Eminent speakers will be present.

Adjourned.

SAMUEL C. COOPER,
President.

J. B. O'HARRA,
Secretary pro tem. 11*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared their Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty Cents per Share) on the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, October 10, free of State Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 4, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th.

JOHN F. O'NEIL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

10-1-7t

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions ($40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscriptions, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge; for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this depot. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper Certificate of Deposit will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denomination of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. Registered Bonds of five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notices of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In case of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department on final payment of instalments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or Bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice or acceptance of offers, as follows:—

One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit) on the 31st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1. Interest on deposits from that date to November 1 will be paid by the Government in coin. One-half of the first instalment, or twenty-five per cent. of the accepted offer, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness;" but such certificates will be used in part payment of the first instalment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

(Signed) W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

10-4-10t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m) opposite State House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RALLY, UNION MEN, RALLY!

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Turn out in your might,
Turn out for the right.

IN THE

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION,

AT 7 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 8, 1864.

The Leaders of the Union of the Fourteenth Ward are invited to meet at the

HALL OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

BROWN, BELOW TWELFTH STREET,

To participate in the Grand Union parade.

A BAND OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, and Transparencies, Torches, Flags, &c., will be ready for

1000 MEN.

LET ALL COME THAT CAN.

There will be a Chief Marshal and twelve Marshals, most of them men of great military experience.

FREDERICK A. VAN CLEVE,
CHIEF MARSHAL.

10-5-3t

LINCOLN, JOHNSON & LIBERTY!

HON. ISAAC HAZLEHURST

WILL ADDRESS

THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

AT NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET, BELOW THIRTEENTH STREET,

On THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE.

10-5-2t

HALL OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE,

DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.,

Will address the public

ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY,

And follow it by a Lecture upon

THE WOMEN OF THE WAR,

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,

[AT 8 O'CLOCK,]

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The Ladies are invited to attend. 10-4-2t

TENTH WARD.

Independent Candidate for Common Council,

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL.

10-4-2t*

GRAND GATHERING OF

PATRIOTS.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, ONE COUNTRY.

The Stars and Stripes for All the Land.

MAINE,
VERMONT,
MOBILE,
ATLANTA,
SHENANDOAH.

All friends of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON;

All gallant Veterans who have fought for our

GLORIOUS UNION;

All who love and honor our

BRAVE SOLDIERS;

All who are determined that the

MAJORITY SHALL RULE;

All who would negotiate an honorable peace, with

GRANT,
SHERMAN,
SHERIDAN, and
FARRAGUT

As Peace Commissioners; all who hate

TREASON,

And would

PUNISH TRAITORS;

All who rejoice when our Armies

ARE VICTORIOUS;

All who revere our

PATRIOTIC FOREFATHERS,

And still cherish their principles; all who are grateful for the blessings transmitted to us by the

HEROES OF '76;

All who would preserve these blessings for their children;

ALL AMERICANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED,

Are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864,

To testify their devotion to the

CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,

Which armed traitors in some States, and unarmed sympathizers in others, are trying to overthrow.

LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME,

And with united voices proclaim that, in spite of

SLAVEHOLDING NABOBS
AND
EUROPEAN DESPOTS,

Our Country shall forever remain a

FREE LAND FOR POSTERITY,

And a home for the

OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.

God and Our Country—Freedom Forever.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

Will take place, on the adjournment of the Meeting,

IN THE SQUARE.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MEETINGS.

10-3-6t

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Emporium. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10-3-2m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE KENSINGTON BANK OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 27th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.

9-28-10t C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 148 SOUTH Fifth Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have declared a fourth monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 5th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 3d, 4th and 5th instant. [10-1-6t] CHARLES A. IRBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 2008 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on and after October 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 8 to October 20.

10-3-mwf-3t H. F. RUTTER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the 54th section of the General Acts of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 3d day of March, 1864, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary at a proper

By order of the Board of Directors.

9-30-12t W. BURTON, Jr., Cashier.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH WARD.—Fellow-citizens:—A meeting of the citizens of the Ward, held on Saturday evening, October 1, 1864, at Leary's House, Cherry street, the committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported for permanent officers the following-named gentlemen:—

President, SAMUEL C. COOPER.
Vice-presidents, THOMAS J. MEGEAR, THOMAS C. PARKER.
Treasurer, RUFUS C. WALDRON.
Secretaries, WILLIAM W. WAKEFIELD, ISAIAH BATES.

Who were unanimously elected.

On motion, the President appointed the following as a Finance Committee:—

R. C. WALDRON, JOHN McKINLEY,
WM. W. WAKEFIELD, J. F. WARE,
WILLIAM SMITH.

After the appointment of an Executive Committee of Arrangements it was resolved to hold a public meeting of the Club on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock,

AT FRANKLIN HALL,
SIXTH Street, below Arch,

to which all are invited.

Eminent speakers will be present.

Adjourned.

SAMUEL C. COOPER,
President.

J. B. O'HARRA,
Secretary pro tem. 11*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared their Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty Cents per Share) on the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, October 10, free of State Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 4, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th.

JOHN F. O'NEIL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

10-1-7t

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions ($40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THE REBEL SOLDIERS FORECASTING THE END OF THE REBELLION.

From the Times.

We have had, during the war, so many stories of repentant Rebel soldiers that have proved to be utterly worthless, that it is, perhaps, well not to lay too much stress on those that are so freely repeated at the present time. It does seem, however, comparing the reports of the various correspondents in the valley with Sheridan, that Lee's conscripts are getting tired of their work; that they are getting tired, moreover, in large number; and that Early has actually lost more by desertion than he has to killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Every mile of the army's march up the valley, our army has found squads of fugitives eager to get protection from their late military employers, and ready to march as far as their limbs could carry them away beyond the bounds of the Confederacy. The number of guns deserted by Early in his southward flight is, to a measure, proof in itself that his men could not be depended on. One great battle, and *one only*, has been fought since Sheridan crossed Opequan creek—the battle which began at Duckesville at grey dawn of Monday, the 19th of September, and closed on the outskirts of Winchester at nightfall of the same day. In the series of engagements which made up that battle, Sheridan took, in all, but five guns.

The engagement at Fisher's Mountain, important as it was in results, was neither sanguinary nor prolonged. It was a spasmodic struggle on Early's part to hold his pursuer in check, at a point of great defensive strength, for a couple of hours or so, to enable the fugitives to take once more to flight under cover of the night. Yet brief and comparatively bloodless as was the struggle here, some sixteen guns fell into Sheridan's hands. The engagement, two days later, at Luray Court House, was of a still less sanguinary character; and yet between that engagement and the destruction of the Staunton and Waynesboro railroad, reported in Sheridan's despatch of Saturday last, nine more guns must have been captured—for the whole number of these trophies already in our possession is found to number thirty.

Looking thus at the nature of the engagements in the valley, and comparing the various reports —some of which have, doubtless, an extra supply of coloring—we are forced to the conclusion that Early's men had begun to show an alarming spirit of disaffection long before he reached Staunton; that this hastened his flight, and compelled him to sacrifice his artillery right and left, and trust to fortune and his expected supports from Lee to save some remnant of his command. All the testimony agrees that the deserters found on our line of march are loud and deep in their execrations of their late military superiors.

And without regarding this as any very flattering sign of a revival of loyal feeling, we think it is a fair enough conclusion, that those renegades —if we are to call them such—find the cause of the Rebellion giving way. They wish to be out of the deep damnation which is overtaking the thing. They foresee some virtue in being out of the fight when the final catastrophe comes. It is a kind of virtue which will find a number of worshippers in political life among ourselves during the next thirty days, when these heavy blows by Grant and his Lieutenants have knocked the peace platform and its feeble supports into inevitable *smash*.

NOW OR NEVER.

From the Tribune.

It has been charged upon the American people —indeed, it has been charged upon all democracies—that they are light of purpose, unstable as water, and incapable of a continuous policy. It has been supposed that public affairs could not be successfully controlled except by the dominating influence of one, or at least of a few minds; and this idea has been used and misused as the palliation of autocracy in every varied form of selfishness and cruelty. We have had an illustration of this in the slaveholding States, in which a bastard democracy meant the irresponsible rule of very much less than a moiety of the population.

Adepts in this school, Mr. Calhoun and his followers hardly cared to make even democratic professions, or to conceal the scorn with which they regarded absolutely popular institutions. These men were not merely traitors to the Constitution, but they were indolent as to the vital and underlying truths of the Constitution, holding some slack allegiance, it is true, while they found in it profit and safety, but absolutely scorning all those elements of the Government which gave to it its distinctive character. Thus it happened that while the Democratic party at the North was urging to practice the extremest theories of human equality, its allies the slaveholders were practically repudiating those theories, and through the mouths of parsons and politicians casting foul scorn upon every really liberal sentiment.

The result of this would have been to us of less importance, if the absolutism of the slaveholder had not poisoned the political mind of the free States, and made us content with the most ridiculous inconsistency for the sake of a nominal Union. For it was here, if anywhere, that the Central American idea should have been preserved in its probity—not merely because our people were more generally enlightened, but because it was far easier for us to be faithful. We have no wish, however, to dwell upon the misdeeds and the mistakes of the past. We would rather point out the noble opportunity which the present offers of retrieving the national character. These months which are passing so quickly over our heads are truly momentous.

While engaged in exterminating sedition by the edge of the sword, we are also called upon to exercise the most important civil functions; and that which sagacious men have dreaded is come upon us—we are to have a Presidential election in the midst of a great civil war. It is easy to see, therefore, that we have arrived at a crisis which will try the minds and hearts of our people as they have never been tried before. If we cannot exhibit ordinary wisdom in the election of a President, it matters little whether the Union shall be restored or not. A great popular mistake at this imminent moment would simply argue a melancholy and disastrous waste of money and of men.

If any candidate for the Presidency were in the field, claiming to succeed Mr. Lincoln, upon the ground of a warmer hostility to the Rebellion, and promising, if elected, a more vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, there would be reason for a difference in men's minds. But General McClellan can hardly be charged with an over-enthusiastic loyalty, while the men who have brought him forward, and are now supporting him, openly boast that if President at all, he will be *their* President, quick to concede all that they may ask and ready to shape his policy by their dictation. "General McClellan will be *our* President," said Fernando Wood, and we have a right to presume that he knew what he was saying, and the man of whom he was speaking.

The impression which the Copperheads seek to convey is, that the election of their Major-General will bring peace. But they wisely avoid details and keep upon the safe side of the broadest generalities. They draw a delightful but extremely indefinite picture of the blessings of peace, of a restored Union, of returning prosperity and of fraternal love again strongly united; but they do not tell us how these blessings are to be secured, while their "brethren" upon the secession side cry loudly to us across the lines, that they must decline the rose-water treatment, and that they will be satisfied only with absolute independence. Now, we think, it becomes every voter in the land to absolutely assure himself that a Copperhead Administration would not end by conceding that independence, contenting itself with the best possible terms.

We think it would, and we think so for reasons which appear to us to be good and sufficient. We think so because we have no belief that General McClellan has character enough to make him anything more than the President of a party. We think so because Mr. Pendleton is upon the record as an avowed opponent of all coercion whatever. We think so because the men who are supporting the Chicago ticket have always denounced the war as cruel and unnecessary. We think so because we find men who have been at no pains to conceal their entire sympathy with traitors] are now foremost and fiercest in support of this ticket. We are making no random accusation.

We are simply stating what is within the knowledge of every intelligent observer. Let the reader remember any person who, since the commencement of the war, has been perpetually quarreling with the cause of the Union, finding fault with his loyal friends and neighbors, extenuating the crimes of the Rebels, looking grim at our victories, and glad at our defeats, and if that person does not turn out to be a vociferous and vehement supporter of McClellan and Pendleton, then we are ready to forfeit what little reputation for sagacity we may possess. It is not for nothing that the Chicago ticket receives this disreputable support.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Correspondence with Geo. Francis Train.

The Rahway (New Jersey) *Register* publishes the following correspondence:—

"Rahway, September, 1864.—George Francis Train, Esq., New York.—Dear Sir:—The mild action you took in England on behalf of our country, and the in loco-foco course you have taken in this country in dividing us party, while opposing what we believe to be awful slavery aims, forces us to call for you many friends in New Jersey. We have received your name at Chicago, and believe that you are working out an idea for the benefit of all, yet we do not feel called upon to endorse it in opposing Mr. Lincoln one day and General McClellan the next. We are for a true field with no third candidates. Those that haunt you bears want to see you again.

"We, the undersigned, belonging to all parties, wish you to address the citizens of Rahway on the affairs of the nation.

"HE. REY SPEAR,
"JOHN F. WHITNEY,
"JOHN JACKSON, &c. &c.,
"Committee Owl Club."

[REPLY.]

"No. 138 Madison Avenue, New York, September 3.—Dear Henry Spear, Esq., and Committee of Gentlemen of Rahway, New Jersey:—I received your letter in due course to say no. Besides, I wish to have a conventional chat with the American people, and why not do it through the States of Camden and Amboy? I am breaking out all over with ideas of what should be done and I shall feel better by having an earnest talk on plain greenback. This time I shall not come out to laugh and pass, as I did before, and to ask your serious attention to my plan for settling on as a commencing basis. I will speak on this condition and no other. That is, independent of party action. The ship is in the breakers. The Life Boat! The Life Boat!

"Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

A Witty Letter from Daniel S. Dickinson.

There was an immense Union meeting in Pittsburg last Thursday, at which the following letter from Daniel S. Dickinson was read:—

"Binghamton, September 21.—John W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.—My Dear Sir:—Our Circuit Court sits here on the 26th, and with it my duties confine a week; and being engaged in legal practice, I cannot leave. But for this, your very kind invitation for the 28th, and my desire to vent all the fire in this county, before the people of Pittsburg, would be quite likely to secure my attendance.

"Believing General McClellan entitled to fair treatment, I am quite inclined to censure those who are in advance to shout his nomination by placing him in the slippery, oily, oleaginous, slimy-slippery, surrender structure of Chicago, and the other on a vicarious prosecution of a party to war on 'conservative principles.' It requires too much lenses of reason and is entirely unjustified at the present price of ready-made clothing. The Coxeans of Rhodes, though made of brass nearly equal to that of Chicago, fell in attempting to stand astride a much narrower gulf than separates these patriots and as the Grecians well read in history as well as classic fable, he will have an apology for attempting an exploit of such unusual daring. Hoping for the success of the Union cause, and believing that our good hand is to be rescued from the grasp of the despoiler, I am sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON."

Another Hero Speaks.

Major-General Schofield, formerly commandant of the Department of the Missouri, and now commandant of the Army of the Ohio, in General Sherman's Department, was serenaded at Freeport, Ill., Thursday evening, and in a brief speech unequivocally endorsed the war measures of the Administration, and supported Mr. Lincoln for re-election. This disposes of the Copperhead claim that General Schofield is a McClellanite.—*Western paper.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamer *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port this morning, bringing $490,000 in treasure.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 2d, and Callao to the 13th ult., had been received at Panama.

The Government of Chili had declined to sell the Central and Southern railroads.

Exchange on London was quoted at 44½@45 per cent. premium.

At Valparaiso, resolutions were passed by the Peruvian Congress that war will be declared against Spain, as a last measure, to obtain a complete and honorable satisfaction by the surrender of the Chincha Islands, and a salute of the flag of the Republic by Spain.

A resolution was pending to seek intervention from the European Powers, to enable Peru to cope with the superiority of Spain on the seas.

Exchange at Callao on London, at 60@90 days, was quoted at 37½ per cent. premium.

The news from Ecuador is very interesting. Ex-President Urbina, with a revolutionary force of four hundred, had landed in the province of Machala, with the intention to overthrow Garcia Morenos. The Government had despatched two river steamers with troops to the scene; but they failed to effect a landing, and returned to Guayaquil, where the Government has fifteen thousand troops.

The Ecuadian Government holds rather a precarious position, owing to the opposition of the other republics to her taking the position she has on the Spanish Peruvian question. A revolutionary movement in the northern part of the republic, with an enemy on both sides, looks as though Morenos' Government cannot last long.

The Peruvian Government is said to be concentrating troops on the frontier.

Dates from Central America to September 22 bring no news.

It was announced in Panama, officially, on the 18th ult., that the blockade of the Mexican coast had been raised, and that the ports of that country were open to all the world.

The President of New Grenada has been requested by the Legislature to withdraw the exequatur of the French Consul at Panama.

Mr. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall, had notified the agent of the National Government that he intended to resist the collection of the tonnage tax of 50 cents per ton on goods delivered from ships in Colombian ports until instructed by his Government to do otherwise.

The United States sloops-of-war *St. Marys* and *Narragansett* were at Panama on the 25th ult.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CITY POINT, Va., October 3.—An undue importance should not be attached to the reverse which lately attended the efforts of the 9th Corps to advance our line beyond that of the 5th Corps. The position then fought for has been won, and our troops are still slowly pushing forward to the inevitable capture and destruction of that road, so important to the enemy as a means of obtaining supplies—the Southside railroad.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

About two thousand prisoners fell into the enemy's hands, belonging principally to the 31st New York, 21st Massachusetts, 45th Pennsylvania, and 7th Rhode Island. Their capture is the one only circumstance connected with the fight which the enemy can console themselves with in their defeat; and now I learn that our cavalry yesterday retook six hundred of these prisoners while the Rebels were escorting them southward.

The wounded are arriving from the front continually, and are at once placed on transports and sent North. The railroad people have been unremitting in their labors and earnest in their kindness and care of the wounded, for whose transportation the cars were comfortably bedded with straw.

DESULTORY FIRING.

There is desultory cannonading at the front this morning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, October 5.—The demand for Quercitron Bark has fallen off, and no sales are reported. We quote at $45.

Cloverseed continues quiet. A sale of Timothy to the extent of 400 bushels at $5@5 25 has been reported. Flaxseed is worth from $3 to $3 10.

In Cotton we have no movement to notice.

The Provision Market continues quiet.

There is very little regularity in the Flour Market. There has been a marked improvement for shipping, and we notice sales of 1,000 bbls. W. R. Thomas' extra, 150 bbls. Blue Ridge extra family, on terms kept secret; 500 bbls. Pennsylvania and extra family at $10 75@11; and 400 bbls. Jersey at $12@12 25. We notice sales for the supply of the home trade at $9 25@10 25 for superfine, $10 50@11 for extra, and $9 25@10 for extra family. Rye Flour is firm at $9 25. In Corn Meal no sales.

The Wheat Market is devoid of activity, and there is little or no regularity in prices. There has been very little demand from any source, and the only sale to report is some choice Kentucky white, on terms kept secret, of 5,000 bushels, part at $2 40, and the rest on secret terms, being a decline of over $3 per bushel since the past three weeks. In the absence of sales we quote red at $2 10@2 18. Prices of Rye are barely maintained. We quote at 1 75@1 78. There is little doing in Corn. Yellow is worth $1 36@1 40. 5000 bushels white were disposed of at $1 05. Oats are more active, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Wool—Has been dull and we reduce our quotations. The fall generally may be attributed to the decline in gold, the stoppage of factories, the low prices and general stagnation of the Goods Market, and the prospect of a continuation of good news from the army. The speculation in Wool depends very much on the course of gold, which regulates the feelings of buyers to a great extent. One argument used in favor of high prices is, that nine months must ensue before the next clip can be offered in the market, during which time a very large quantity of Wool must be wanted. The future course of the market, however, is all speculative.

Whisky is firm at $1 80; Ohio bbls. sell at $1 78; and Drudge at $1 77.

AND FINE TAILORING

808 CHESNUT STREET.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN!!

A fine sheet portrait of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, 19x24. Fine likeness as published.

Price, $1 00.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES!

All the New Books received on day of publication, and sold at reduced prices.

All $2 00 books for ..... $1 75. All $1 50 books for ..... 80 cts.
" 1 75 " ..... 1 50. " 75 " ..... 45 cts.
" 1 50 " ..... 1 25. " 50 " ..... 30 cts.
" 1 25 " ..... 1 00. " 25 " ..... 20 cts.

Harper's Magazine ..... 30 cts. Godey's Magazine ..... 30 cts.
Atlantic Monthly ..... 30 cts. Graham's Magazine ..... 30 cts.
Peterson's Magazine ..... 30 cts. Lady's Friend ..... 15 cts.

Any books not on hand will be furnished at the reduced rates.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN!

The finest engraved portrait and best likeness of GENERAL McCLELLAN ever published. Size, 19x24.

Price, $1.00.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

G. W. PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!!

OUR STOCK LARGER;
OUR ASSORTMENT BETTER,
OUR PRICES LOWER
Than at any other store in the city.

Over 500 Different Styles,

Holding from two to four hundred Pictures.

ALL SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,

Ranging from

15 Cents to $60.

Every Album warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN!!

A splendid engraving and good likeness of GENERAL SHERMAN. Size, 19x24.

Price, $4 00.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

G. W. PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN!!

JUVENILES, TOY BOOKS, Etc.

In great variety, and sold at a

Discount from Retail Prices.

G. W. PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FRAMES!! FRAMES!!!

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

GILT FRAMES,
RUSTIC FRAMES,
ROSEWOOD FRAMES,
BLACK WALNUT FRAMES,
IMITATION ROSEWOOD FRAMES,

ALL SIZES, STYLES, AND SHAPES.

Also,

Passe Partouts in Great Variety.

Pictures Framed and Frames Made to Order.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT!

A splendid steel portrait from a photograph by BRADY. Size, 19x24.

Price, $1 00.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
For Albums.

MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS
For Framing or Folio.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
21x27 Inches.

Finest Collection in the City.

Call and examine our Stock, whether you wish to purchase or not.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

A fine engraving of GENERAL HANCOCK, to match LINCOLN, GRANT, McCLELLAN, and SHERMAN. Size, 19x24.

PRICE, $1 00.

Sent by mail, postpaid.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

PITCHER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE!!

PITCHER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE!
PITCHER'S CHEAP ALBUM STORE!
PITCHER'S CHEAP PICTURE STORE!
PITCHER'S CHEAP FRAME STORE!
PITCHER'S LOW PRICE STORE!
PITCHER'S CHEAP ONE PRICE STORE!

Books, Magazines, Albums, Photographs, Frames, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Note Papers, Envelopes, Pencils, Ink, Mucilage, etc. etc.

All At Very Low Prices.

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

ESTABLISHMENT,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. EMBROIDERIES, LACES WHITE GOODS, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS

FROM THE RECENT

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

PANIC AUCTION SALES.

FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS,
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c. &c.

In constant receipt of New Lots, which we

CLOSE OUT CHEAP.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-4-3t Above Willow, Philadelphia

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 36 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

FYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

Cater for the best TRADE, and offer no BAITS or Deceptions to induce Custom, but rely on

FAIR DEALING

AND

GOOD GOODS.

Best Merinoes,
Fashionable Silks,
Nobility Plaids,
Pim's Poplins,
Dark Foulards,
Figured Merinoes,
Plaid Shawls,
Good Blankets.

9-26-mwfs

NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES,

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS;
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

CURTAIN WAREHOUSE.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS

AND

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AT LOW PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9-24-sw-7t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

MERINOES, POPLINS.

Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids.
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Repellant Cloths.
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-1t No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,

S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

Under U. S. Telegraph Office.

OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.

OLD BRANDIES,
WINES,
GINS,
WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30 fmw-1m

FARRAGUT! FARRAGUT!

A beautiful Steel Portrait of
ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT,
Size 19x24.....Price $1 00
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Liberal discount to Dealers and Agents.
G. W. PITCHER,
10-4-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

sp28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 254, 256, AND 258 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Near New York avenue,
WASHINGTON, September 29, 1864.

CARPENTERS WANTED.—Wanted immediately, fifty good carpenters to go to Point Lookout, Md. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government, for the workmen and their tools, from this city to Point Lookout.

JOHN A. ELISON,
10-1-6t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

TINNERS WANTED.—
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1864.

WANTED—AT ONCE.—At the Government Workshops, corner of NINETEENTH and F Streets, TWENTY GOOD TINSMITHS, or men who understand the manufacture and putting up of sheet-iron stoves.

Wages Seventy dollars per month, with a ration. Also, privilege of hospital when sick.

Application to be made to Captain JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., U. S. A., No. 154 F Street.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
9 29-10t Depot of Washington.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN having a thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, with a large acquaintance and sufficient capital, desires to become associated with a Partner to establish a Broker's Office for general banking business in this city; or he would become interested in an established house of character and standing. Address "BROKER," Box 1200, Post Office. 10-4-3t*

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 25 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., October 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 8, 1864 for furnishing the United States subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, viz:—

300 BARRELS NEW MESS BEEF. The neck, shoulder-clod and shin in the fore-quarter, and the shin in the hind quarter to be excluded (200 lbs. to the tierce, net, and proportions of fore and hind quarter cuts), to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be re-packed within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered at the depot days from date of award. Three barrels of beef must be presented as a sample of the beef to be delivered on this contract, which will be returned until the delivery is made.

500,000 POUNDS OF FINE QUALITY FLOUR, to be made whiney of extra or superfine flour, which shall be equal to the standard of "Superfine" adopted and in use by the State Flour Inspectors in this city. The flour and flour will also be examined by the inspector on the part of the Government, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Flour to be packed in sacks of fifty (50) pounds each; each sack; barrels to be made of fine-grained wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the flour; both ends and two hoops of brass nearly equal to that of Chicago, tell in attempting to stand astride a much narrower gulf than separates these patriots and as the Grecians well read in history as well as classic fable, he will have an apology for attempting an exploit of such unusual daring. Hoping for the success of the Union cause, and believing that our good hand is to be rescued from the grasp of the despoiler, I am sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON."

Another Hero Speaks.

Major-General Schofield, formerly commandant of the Department of the Missouri, and now commandant of the Army of the Ohio, in General Sherman's Department, was serenaded at Freeport, Ill., Thursday evening, and in a brief speech unequivocally endorsed the war measures of the Administration, and supported Mr. Lincoln for re-election. This disposes of the Copperhead claim that General Schofield is a McClellanite.—*Western paper.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamer *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port this morning, bringing $490,000 in treasure.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 2d, and Callao to the 13th ult., had been received at Panama.

The Government of Chili had declined to sell the Central and Southern railroads.

Exchange on London was quoted at 44½@45 per cent. premium.

At Valparaiso, resolutions were passed by the Peruvian Congress that war will be declared against Spain, as a last measure, to obtain a complete and honorable satisfaction by the surrender of the Chincha Islands, and a salute of the flag of the Republic by Spain.

A resolution was pending to seek intervention from the European Powers, to enable Peru to cope with the superiority of Spain on the seas.

Exchange at Callao on London, at 60@90 days, was quoted at 37½ per cent. premium.

The news from Ecuador is very interesting. Ex-President Urbina, with a revolutionary force of four hundred, had landed in the province of Machala, with the intention to overthrow Garcia Morenos. The Government had despatched two river steamers with troops to the scene; but they failed to effect a landing, and returned to Guayaquil, where the Government has fifteen thousand troops.

The Ecuadian Government holds rather a precarious position, owing to the opposition of the other republics to her taking the position she has on the Spanish Peruvian question. A revolutionary movement in the northern part of the republic, with an enemy on both sides, looks as though Morenos' Government cannot last long.

The Peruvian Government is said to be concentrating troops on the frontier.

Dates from Central America to September 22 bring no news.

It was announced in Panama, officially, on the 18th ult., that the blockade of the Mexican coast had been raised, and that the ports of that country were open to all the world.

The President of New Grenada has been requested by the Legislature to withdraw the exequatur of the French Consul at Panama.

Mr. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall, had notified the agent of the National Government that he intended to resist the collection of the tonnage tax of 50 cents per ton on goods delivered from ships in Colombian ports until instructed by his Government to do otherwise.

The United States sloops-of-war *St. Marys* and *Narragansett* were at Panama on the 25th ult.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CITY POINT, Va., October 3.—An undue importance should not be attached to the reverse which lately attended the efforts of the 9th Corps to advance our line beyond that of the 5th Corps. The position then fought for has been won, and our troops are still slowly pushing forward to the inevitable capture and destruction of that road, so important to the enemy as a means of obtaining supplies—the Southside railroad.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

About two thousand prisoners fell into the enemy's hands, belonging principally to the 31st New York, 21st Massachusetts, 45th Pennsylvania, and 7th Rhode Island. Their capture is the one only circumstance connected with the fight which the enemy can console themselves with in their defeat; and now I learn that our cavalry yesterday retook six hundred of these prisoners while the Rebels were escorting them southward.

The wounded are arriving from the front continually, and are at once placed on transports and sent North. The railroad people have been unremitting in their labors and earnest in their kindness and care of the wounded, for whose transportation the cars were comfortably bedded with straw.

DESULTORY FIRING.

There is desultory cannonading at the front this morning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, October 5.—The demand for Quercitron Bark has fallen off, and no sales are reported. We quote at $45.

Cloverseed continues quiet. A sale of Timothy to the extent of 400 bushels at 5@5 25 has been reported. Flaxseed is worth from $3 to $3 10.

In Cotton we have no movement to notice.

The Provision Market continues quiet.

There is very little regularity in the Flour Market. There has been a marked improvement for shipping, and we notice sales of 1,000 bbls. W. R. Thomas' extra, 150 bbls. Blue Ridge extra family, on terms kept secret; 500 bbls. Pennsylvania and extra family at $10 75@11; and 400 bbls. Jersey at $12@12 25. We notice sales for the supply of the home trade at $9 25@10 25 for superfine, $10 50@11 for extra, and $9 25@10 for extra family. Rye Flour is firm at $9 25. In Corn Meal no sales.

The Wheat Market is devoid of activity, and there is little or no regularity in prices. There has been very little demand from any source, and the only sale to report is some choice Kentucky white, on terms kept secret, of 5,000 bushels, part at $2 40, and the rest on secret terms, being a decline of over $3 per bushel since the past three weeks. In the absence of sales we quote red at $2 10@2 18. Prices of Rye are barely maintained. We quote at 1 75@1 78. There is little doing in Corn. Yellow is worth $1 36@1 40. 5000 bushels white were disposed of at $1 05. Oats are more active, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Wool—Has been dull and we reduce our quotations. The fall generally may be attributed to the decline in gold, the stoppage of factories, the low prices and general stagnation of the Goods Market, and the prospect of a continuation of good news from the army. The speculation in Wool depends very much on the course of gold, which regulates the feelings of buyers to a great extent. One argument used in favor of high prices is, that nine months must ensue before the next clip can be offered in the market, during which time a very large quantity of Wool must be wanted. The future course of the market, however, is all speculative.

Whisky is firm at $1 80; Ohio bbls. sell at $1 78; and Drudge at $1 77.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, 1st November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Do. do. $160 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and mare.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.
10 3t13

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 29, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until THURSDAY, October 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of—

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MITTENS—Army Standard.
HOODS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouthpiece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard (Bidders may state whether the propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck and whether of cotton or linen material.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, October 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, October 12, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
9-29-13t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 29, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, October 18, 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, do
Eagles for Hats, do
Crossed Cannon for Hats, do
Crossed Sabres for Hats, do
Bugles for Hats, do
Company Figures, assorted, do
Chevrons for Artillery Sergeants

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

UNITED STATES POSTAL AFFAIRS.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Operations to Begin This Month.

LIST OF MONEY OFFICES.

HOW TO SEND ORDERS.

Operations under the postal money-order law will begin in about two weeks—probably on Monday, the 16th instant.

The authorities at Washington endeavored to have the preparations completed in time for a beginning to-day; but a sufficient number of blanks are not yet printed, and some other arrangements remain to be perfected. The intervening time will, no doubt, be occupied to good account.

The postal money-order bureau in Washington, under the charge of Dr. C. F. Macdonald, will be the controlling office; but New York will be the real centre of the system, not only on account of the large general business done, but as the great depository of the country.

The New York office will do the banking business of all the other offices; the money taken for orders everywhere will be sent there, and postmasters elsewhere will draw on the New York postmaster for the funds they may need.

Offices in other cities are divided into classes; small offices depositing with the large ones, and the latter accounting with the New York office. Mr. John W. Norton is in charge of the money-order department here. He has long been connected with mercantile and banking business in this city, and more recently has been the head of the Dead Letter Department in the Post Office—acquiring experience which will be of great value to him in his new position.

One hundred and forty-seven Post Offices in various parts of the country have been designated as "money-order offices." It was thought best to include only such as were of most importance, and whose officers were qualified to perform the new duties now devolved on them. The defects of the system will be more easily obviated, and improvements made. The number of offices will then be increased according to circumstances.

The following is a list of the offices already designated:—

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Office.	State.	Office.	State.
Albany	New York	Milwaukee	Wisconsin
Alburgh	Vermont	Montpelier	Vermont
Alexandria	Virginia	Muscatine	Iowa
Alton	Illinois	Nashua	New Hampshire
Annapolis	Maryland	Nashville	Tennessee
Auburn	New York	Newburg	New York
Augusta	Maine	New Bedford	Mass
Baltimore	Maryland	Newbern	N. Carolina
Bangor	Maine	Newburg	New York
Beloit	Wisconsin	Newcastle	Pennsylvania
Binghamton	New York	New Haven	Connecticut
Bloomington	Illinois	New London	Connecticut
Boston	Massachusetts	New Orleans	Louisiana
Bridgeport	Connecticut	Newport	Rhode Island
Brooklyn	New York	New York	New York
Buffalo	New York	Norfolk	Virginia
Burlington	Vermont	Norwich	New York
Burlington	Iowa	Oodensburg	New York
Cairo	Illinois	Old Point Comfort	Va.
Chattanooga	Tennessee	Olney	Illinois
Chicago	Illinois	Ottawa	Illinois
Chillicothe	Ohio	Peoria	Illinois
Cincinnati	Ohio	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Cleveland	Ohio	Pittsburg	Pennsylvania
Columbus	Ohio	Pittsfield	Massachusetts
Concord	N. H.	Plattsburg	New York
Cumberland	Md.	Portland	Me.
Davenport	Iowa	Portsmouth	South Carolina
Dayton	Ohio	Portsmouth	N. H.
De Moines	Iowa	Portsmouth	Ohio
Detroit	Mich.	Pottsville	Pa.
Dubuque	Iowa	Providence	R. I.
Easton	Pennsylvania	Providence	R. I.
Eastport	Maine	Quincy	Ill.
Elgin	Illinois	Racine	Wis.
Elmira	New York	Rahway	N. J.
Erie	Pennsylvania	Red Wing	Minn.
Evansville	Indiana	Rochester	New York
Fair River	Mass.	Rockford	Illinois
Fort Wayne	Indiana	Rock Island	Illinois
Freeport	Maryland	Rutland	Vermont
Freeport	Illinois	St. Joseph	Missouri
Galena	Illinois	St. Louis	Missouri
Grand Rapids	Michigan	St. Paul	Minnesota
Hartford	Connecticut	Salem	Massachusetts
Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	Sandusky	Ohio
Hendricks	Pennsylvania	Saratoga Springs	New York
Hudson	New York	Scranton	Pennsylvania
Indianapolis	Indiana	Shelbyville	Indiana
Jefferson City	Missouri	Springfield	Massachusetts
Jersey City	New Jersey	Springfield	Illinois
Johnstown	Pennsylvania	Syracuse	New York
Kalamazoo	Michigan	Terre Haute	Indiana
Keene	New Hampshire	Toledo	Ohio
Keokuk	Iowa	Trenton	New Jersey
La Crosse	Wisconsin	Troy	New York
Lafayette	Indiana	Urbana	Ohio
Lansing	Michigan	Utica	New York
Lewistown	Pennsylvania	Vicksburg	Mississippi
Lexington	Kentucky	Vine land	Indiana
Lima	Ohio	Washington	D. C.
Lockport	New York	Watertown	New York
Louisville	Kentucky	Wheeling	West Virginia
Lowell	Massachusetts	Williamsport	Pa.
Lynn	Massachusetts	Wilmington	Delaware
Madison	Indiana	Winona	Minnesota
Madison	Wisconsin	Wooster	Ohio
Manchester	N. Hampshire	Worcester	Massachusetts
Marietta	Ohio	Xenia	Ohio
Massillon	Ohio	Zanesville	Ohio
Memphis	Tennessee		

HOW MONEY-ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED.

Orders are to be given at each of these offices upon any or all other offices, for sums of one to thirty dollars. The copies of the blanks to be used (printed below), with some notes and instructions which accompany them, convey a fair idea of the processes for obtaining orders and procuring payment.

The following is a copy of the

APPLICATION FOR MONEY ORDER.

(To be filled up by the applicant.)

No. ..... Amount, $ .....

Date, ... 186—

Money Order.

Required for the sum of .....

Payable at ..... State of .....

Favorite to .....

Residing at ..... State of .....

Sent by .....

Residing at ..... State of .....

Entered in Register .....

.....

Postmaster.

NOTE.—The applicant must, in all cases, give his own christian name in full; and when the christian name of the payee is abbreviated, the same abbreviation or initials may be used. The christian names of married women must be given, and not those of their husbands. For example, Mrs. *Mary* Brown must not be inscribed as Mrs. *William* Brown.

Names of parties and places, and the sums, to be written in the plainest possible manner.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, remitter must be careful to name that of them they intend; and the postmaster will satisfy himself, before writing out the order, that the place indicated is the one intended.

On the back of the application are the rates of commission, as follows:—

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Charged for money orders,	
Under $10 and not exceeding $10	10 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	15 cents.
Over $20 and up to $30	20 cents.

No single order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars, and no division of cents to be introduced in an order. No orders to be issued on credit.

Orders are in this form:—

COPY OF ORDER.

No. ..... Issued ..... 186—.

Stamp of Issuing Office.	Philadelphia.	AMOUNT. Dols. Cts.

Pay to the person named in my letter of advice of this date the sum of ..... dollars and ..... cents.

.....

Postmaster.

Stamp of Paying Office.

To the Postmaster at .....

.....

The party to whom this order is made payable must sign here his or her christian (Received the name, except in the case of firms, where above. the usual signature will suffice.

.....

This order is payable only by the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. Payment at the office should be obtained before the expiration of ninety days from the date of issue. After once paying a money order, by whomsoever presented, the Post Office Department will not be liable to any further claims. If this form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty in obtaining payment thereon.

On the back of the order will be found the following

INSTRUCTIONS.

The receipts on the other side must be signed in the manner there described.

Whoever presents the order for payment must give exact information as to the full name and address of the party who originally obtained it, unless such party be a firm, when the name of the firm, together with its address, will suffice.

When the payee of an order desires the same to be paid to any other person, he must fill up and sign the annexed form of endorsement, and furnish such second party with the information required to obtain payment of the order, who, upon receiving payment, must sign his name upon the face of the order.

Pay to ——————— the amount of the within order, ... Payee.

N. B. More than one endorsement is prohibited by law, and will render the order invalid and not payable.

These regulations are intended to secure payment of the order to the rightful party, and postmasters are required to enforce them rigidly in every respect, so far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

After once paying a money-order, by whomsoever presented, the Post Office Department will not be liable to any further claim therefor. The public are therefore strictly cautioned—

1st. To take all means to prevent the loss of a money-order.

2d. Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3d. To be careful, on taking out a money order, to state correctly the christian name, as well as the surname, of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th. To see that the name and address of the person taking out the money order are correctly made known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

Under no circumstances can payment of an order be demanded on the day of its issue.

FOURTH EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

General Sheridan and Butler.

THEIR FORCES FORM A JUNCTION.

SECESH GOLD RUMORS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 5.

Sheridan forms a Junction with Butler.

It was rumored at City Point yesterday morning that Sheridan's Cavalry had formed a junction with Butler's Cavalry.

The Dutch Gap Canal.

The Dutch Gap Canal is rapidly approaching completion. Every confidence prevails among our troops, and success is certain.

Relieved from Duty.

Major O. D. Greene has been relieved from duty as Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans. Colonel John V. Dubois succeeds him.

Appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smith, A. A. G., has been announced by General Butler as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Demand for Substitutes.

Substitutes are in great demand here. Since the draft the prices for substitutes have run up to eight and nine hundred dollars, and they are scarce at that.

Politics in Indiana.

Advices from Indiana speak of a change in public feeling, and count the State sure for Lincoln.

Pay of Cooks.

By order of the Secretary of War, the pay and allowances of white female cooks in general hospitals will hereafter be sixty cents per day and one ration.

Secession Gold Rumors.

In the absence of official despatches, the usual rumors have been started by gold speculators and their allies the secesh. It is sufficient to say that the boat from City Point arriving this morning brought no unfavorable intelligence, and the stories alluded to are got up solely to influence the market. The only other method of communication is the telegraph. No person connected with the Government knows or believes anything of ill-fortune, and any one person would wholly discredit such a combination of disasters.

Public Lands.

On the 3d instant certified transcripts of lists of lands amounting to 207,417.69 acres, enuring to the State of Minnesota, under the grant of 2d of March, 1857 to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota, the Minneapolis, and Cedar Valley, and the Winona, St. Peter, and Missouri River Railroads, were transmitted by the General Land Office to the Governor of that State.

National Banks.

The following National Banks have been established:—The First of Providence, Pa., capital, $50,000; Isaac Dean, President; Warren J. Clarke, Cashier. The Eighth of Philadelphia; Jacob Naylor, President; Robert N. Williams, Cashier; capital, $375,000. The First of Middletown, New York; William Evans, Jr., President; D. J. Berrain, Cashier; capital, $100,000. The Continental of Boston; Oliver Ditson, President; James Swan, Cashier; capital, $500,000.

The Increase of the Public Debt.

An elaborate series of investigations into the increase of public debt during the war has just been completed by Dr. Elder, of the Treasury Department. The results show that the mean increase of the public debt during thirty-nine months, since July, 1861, is, as near as may be, a million and a half of dollars per diem during the last two months of this period. The mean increase was one million three hundred thousand dollars. Subsequent to that it stands a mean of one million nine hundred thousand dollars, exceptional days showed a maximum of three millions, and a minimum of one million dollars; but the mean for the time has been as above stated—one million five hundred thousand per day. This statement entirely disposes of the howl constantly made by Copperheads, upon the vast increase of the public debt. Their documents, journals, and banners ring constant charges on that subject, stating that the increase of the public debt to have averaged at least three million dollars per day since the commencement of the Rebellion.

Recruits for the Blockaders.

BOSTON, October 5.—The United States steamer *Connecticut* arrived to-day from the Southern Blockading Squadron, having delivered 600 men to different vessels on the coast. She stopped at Hampton Roads to mail despatches from Admiral Farragut. She brings no news.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 87½; Cumberland Coal, 41½; Illinois Central, 111; Illinois Central Bonds, 116; Michigan Southern, 57; New York Central, 110; Reading 116; Hudson River, 108½; Canton Co., 95½; Missouri 6s, 60; Erie, 88½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 104⅜; 10-40s, 96½; 1-40 Coupons, 105⅝; Coupons 6s, 104⅜; Ditto Registered, 106½. Gold is quoted at 180¾.

BALTIMORE, October 5.—Flour is inactive. Wheat dull; sales of 1000 bush. at $2 45 for new Kentucky white; and $2 20 for old. Corn heavy, at $1 35@1 85 for white. Whisky is drooping; sales at 79c. Groceries are nominal.

AT A MEETING of the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, yesterday, held at their new room, No. 37 South Third street, second story, the following officers were elected:—G. F. Work, President; J. E. Boyd, Vice-President; F. Steel, Treasurer and Secretary; J. H. Ash, Clerk.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMODORE.—Commodore Stribling left this port to-day at 1 P. M., in the United States steamer *Neptune*, for Key West, Florida. Upon his arrival there he will assume command as Acting Rear Admiral of the East Gulf Squadron. As the *Neptune* steamed down the river, Admiral Stribling was saluted with fifteen guns from the receiving ship *Princeton*, and hearty cheering from the crew of that vessel. Admiral Stribling, by his courteous and kind bearing, as well as by his energetic performance of duty while in command of the Navy Yard here, has won the respect and esteem of all the officers under his command, and carries with him their best wishes for his future success and welfare.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader. The list of Equity cases was taken up this morning.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—In the case of Charles Hausbaush, charged with the murder of John Gray, the jury developed upon the trial of which were reported in the journals of yesterday, the jury in the afternoon came in with a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Samuel Woodside, charged with the murder of Morris Penderlich, at the corner of Eighth and Green streets, on the afternoon of the 28th of May last, by stabbing him with a knife, was then called up for trial. The regular panel of jurors was exhausted when but four jurors had been obtained and a special venire was issued for those then summoned a jury was this morning empanelled, and the trial proceeded.

The facts of the case were given in evidence, seemed to be that on the 28th of May a man named John Fenton applied for and obtained from Alderman Lentz a warrant for the arrest of Woodside for an alleged assault and battery, and on attempting to serve the warrant the warrant was placed in the hands of Constance Shisler, of the First Ward, to execute.

He found Woodside at the corner of Eighth and Green streets; informed him of his business and the nature of the charge, by whom preferred, and read the warrant to him. Woodside appeared, according to the evidence of Shisler, as if he would go along, but he finally refused positively to do so and drew forth from his pocket a knife in disobedience to the process; Woodside resisted, and a scuffle ensued, and the parties fell on an adjacent cellar door, the Constable on top.

Woodside, while thus down, drew a knife, and before Shisler could get away cut him in the arm, and also on the hand. Woodside in the meantime regained his feet, and just at that moment, Penderville the deceased approached, passing along the street; when Woodside struck him upon the head with the knife, the instrument penetrating the skull to the brain.

The wound thus inflicted proved fatal on the 9th of June following. So far as the evidence has been yet developed, there is nothing to show that Penderville was anything more than an innocent passenger along the street, when he thus came to an untimely death. The case is still on trial.

Hon. Attorney Mann for the Commonwealth, Lewis C. Cassidy for the prisoner.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cordelia, Roberts, Boston, J. W. Sta.t.
Schr J. May, Corson, Southwest Pass, H. A. Adams.
Schr J. A. Woodhouse, Eddy, Wareham, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Port Royal, Heber S. Folsom.

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 624 WALNUT STREET, Room No. 25.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES. $10 PAR VALUE.

This Company own, in fee simple, the Richardson Farm, containing one hundred and thirty-nine (139) acres on Oil Creek; also one-twenty-first of all the oil produced on the Titus lease on the Story Farm; one-third of all the oil produced on the Gillespie tract, Wild Cat Hollow; and the land interest in the Swamp Angel Well; and lease on the Foster Well, upon the McClintock Farm.

The income of the Company is now about two hundred ($200) dollars per day, which will pay a good dividend on the subscription price, with a sure prospect of a large increase.

Subscription books are now open at the Office of the Company.

H. C. CORFIELD, Secretary.

10-5-6t*

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOWN, Broker, No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

s29-3m

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

PRICE $5.

OFFICES—No. 416 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No sounding up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.

The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every spot that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.

Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is impregnated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.

This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to minister health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority ignore God from the system altogether. All Physics and their existence in metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from it.

There are men who make a business of treating scrofulous diseases. They prepare instruments, too barbarous to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have not strength, neither physically nor mentally, to undergo such *death dealing experiments*.

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to dissect it, or divide it into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat *effects*, but know nothing of the cause whatever. This the world's nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people, physically, especially the young, who are old with disease before they reach 30 and into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being prescribed on,

These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their loved ones in his hands, and is continually administering medicines which he or the patient is not allowed to know the name or nature of, I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications for the work, or else that he may should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to us—life and health—than they may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

To this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are not to be discovered on examination. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualifies not there can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to heal the sick many gifts and powers are requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Casualty—Medaphysical Power and Constrictiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an infallible Capable of dealing the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the cause can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through the seeming these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as *many suppose* it to be, a disease; It is an imputed law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul's life sis, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth stupendous, diabolic, and destructive disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly assimilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations: one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JULY 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 85 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I would not lie on that side. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat; would cough from one to five hours at a time; was very nervous; seldom could sleep at night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had used medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose, and I was fast sinking in the last stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent me. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.

My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery. I felt it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break after I began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and did the journey with my weak body without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on this 27th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.

My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by means of the Discovery, I am restored to health. I may should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to us—life and health—than they may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

To this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are not to be discovered on examination. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualifies not there can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to heal the sick many gifts and powers are required and indispensably necessary to inherit Casualty—Medaphysical Power and Constrictiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an infallible Capable of dealing the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the cause can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through the seeming these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as *many suppose* it to be, a disease; It is an imputed law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul's life sis, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth stupendous, diabolic, and destructive disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly assimilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations: one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A. Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation, or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up preaching for the past year, and lost my voice. I had great trouble in my head, terrible noises, and dizziness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I tried every remedy I could be thought of. I went to aurists; but as they wanted to use instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat also is restored, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1861.—I, Henry Marville, Jefferson street (near Mr. Brownbuilt's coal yard), Germantown, do certify that my son Joshua took brain fever and catarrh on the breast, which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased eyes. The discharges never ceased. His ears became quite large and unnatural, covered with scab. The bellows had to be changed during the night, so saturated were they with the discharges. It would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he forgot not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. None but the parents can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.

Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 416 Arch street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but still we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied with the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CARTHAGE, C. W., July 23, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:—Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money in traveling to where I heard there were doctors who could benefit me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treatment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.

I remain yours, truly,

JOHN BELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1; small size, 25 cents.

No. 416 ARCH Street.

Scalp Renovator, $1.

No. 416 ARCH Street.

se10-ws-3m

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is superseding all recommended in those cases of Fever Aftus or Whites in females, where all the old exploded medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an auxiliary or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fever Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain instead of the burning and almost unendurable sensation that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An inhaling cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departuring from the path of nature.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impurities causes which have inflamed disease.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to rejuvenate strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and in any condition, *except during the first three months*, during which the unfolding nature of their action might be prevented.

A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing device of sensual pleasure.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle. Dr. Wright's Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the reader need not find a cay of ourselves from suffering and pain. A dey splendid and distinguished physician has ser ed suffer without cessation, or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the ignorance of pretensious physicians.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their mission—they are infallible. An examination as to their admirable, and as proofs of unlimited good. These medicines will prove it, by and every case, failing in never-failing fruition in the time of need.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of such cases that may require. We prescribe no mineral.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the principal world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take no others.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

If the druggists will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

We wish to send every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 69 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Sold wholesale and retail by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philad.

9-21-ws-3m

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.

F. H. ALLEN.

Dr. Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kemmis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's tre